

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Another voice has been added to those of the Frankfurt peace-makers, and it is indeed the voice of a great man. Baron ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT was indisposed to participate in the labors of the platform, but he has given in his adhesion to and sympathy with the objects of the Congress, in a letter which was addressed to Frankfurt, but which reached its destination too late to be read during the continuance of the session.

Mr. MACAULAY has declined being considered as a candidate to succeed Mr. LAW, as a representative for Cambridge University. He was too well acquainted with the political feelings and religious temperament of that body to take the chance of being placed in Parliament as its representative. He foresaw so many variations in the contest in the first instance, and, if he were successful, in the exercise of his public duties afterwards, that he at once declined the perilous honor. So significant a slight has seldom been put upon a great public body as that offered by Mr. MACAULAY in his refusal to stand for the University of Cambridge. The only candidate for this seat at present in the field is Mr. COWLING, a barrister of high conservative principles, alias a Tory. He is not acceptable, however, to a large portion of his own party.

By the end of the first week in September the results of the harvest are, in general, pretty well known. The weather for the last fortnight has been almost uninterceptedly fine, and field operations have progressed very rapidly. This will cause the result of the harvest to be much more favorable than was anticipated.

The trade and navigation returns for the month of July, and for the seven months ending the 5th of August, show a slight falling off in the business of the last month, but a very great increase in the aggregate of the seven. The exports for July in the three last years were £4,351,926, £5,361,436, and £2,629,586, respectively; and those for the seven months of the three last years £27,125,752, £29,879,865, and £27,908,072, respectively. The imports of grain were, £2,651,464, £2,972,249, and £4,917,020 quarters; and of flour £60,554, £2,312,718, and £4,144,203 cwt. respectively. Of potatoes £24,449, £23,801, and £1,183,845 cwt. respectively. The colonial trade, with the exception of coffee, is of the most satisfactory description.

Our colonial reports receive a very satisfactory elucidation from a statement which has lately been published of our trade for the year 1849. From this it appears during that year we exported—

To India, including Singapore and Ceylon.....	£6,808,215
To the North American colonies.....	2,379,193
To the Australian colonies, including New Zealand.....	2,080,364
To the West Indies and Honduras.....	2,025,019
To Gibraltar and Malta.....	921,225
To the Channel Islands and Heligoland.....	634,482
To Hong Kong.....	651,969
To the Cape of Good Hope.....	520,496
To the West Coast of Africa.....	233,848
To all other colonies.....	438,876

Total declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the colonies in 1849.....£16,594,087

It will be observed that Australia stands third upon the list, as regards amount; and that, although she is not yet favored with steam communication, she takes from us more than is taken by the West Indies, and nearly as much as is taken by the whole of our possessions in North America.

The preparations for the great exhibition of 1851 go on very satisfactorily. The castings are beginning to be delivered on the building ground. The scaffolds are making in London, and several hundred hands are engaged on the works. The various committees are attending sedulously to their several departments, and we hear of great preparations in the various continental nations. Among other spirited proposals may be mentioned that of Messrs. Nicoll & Son, the clothiers in Regent street, who offer a premium of £500 for the best specimen of woollen cloth, exhibited in 1851, to be decided by a committee of six manufacturers.

A great Shower of Falling Stars was observed at Rome on the evenings of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August, by Signor Angelo Secchi, of the Observatory of the Collegio Romano. The account published by Signor Secchi is so very full and curious with respect to this phenomenon and its annual recurrence in August and November, that we venture to enclose it for a spare column in the *Intelligencer*, should one ever occur again. These falling stars appear to be noticed in an old manuscript preserved at Oxford; they are there called "The Tears of St. Lawrence," the 10th of August being the anniversary of that holy personage.

The circulation of the *Bank of England* keeps increasing, notwithstanding the increase of public deposits. The circulation, including bank post bills, is now £20,987,759; the bill on hand £16,769,573; last year the former was £19,508,491, the latter £14,775,200. This year the public deposits are £28,261,281; last year they were £26,337,000. The money market, in consequence of the advances made by the bank, is very easy. The best bills are discounted at 2½ to 3. The business in the stock market is unimportant, and prices have undergone very little alteration. Railway shares are brisker.

FRANCE offers nothing new, except unimportant details about the tour of the PRESIDENT, and new combinations of parties, or, at least, rumors about them. The naval review at Cherbourg was one of the most splendid affairs of late years, and not only of the review itself, but of the strength and capabilities of the French fleet. Nothing short of the terrible glories of actual warfare could have exceeded the mimic fight. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "Without being an alarmist, I may safely say that the effect made on the mind of an Englishman by such a display of force and power on the part of an ally who has been our bitterest foe in times gone by, in a port almost impregnable, and within a few hours sail of the shores of Great Britain, was not calculated to put him at ease."

The last of his day and generation seems to have departed with LOUIS PHILIPPE; he was one of the race of men who saw the commencement of that great social earthquake which overthrew the oldest dynasty in Europe, shook society to its foundation, unsettled the minds of men to their inmost depths, and opened the way for those new political ideas and arrangements which are still operating and fermenting; and the final issue, the "perfect issue" of which our children's children may not live to see. LOUIS PHILIPPE had been intimate with the many great men and the few good men of his time; with Washington and Lafayette, with Dumourier and Talleyrand; he had seen revolution succeed revolution; he had been the sport of them; one had called him to a throne, another had driven him from kingly power into obscurity. LOUIS PHILIPPE was, probably, no hero in any sense of the word; but he was a man of courage, vigor, and determination in all the ordinary circumstances of life. Strange as it may, these qualities seemed to fail him in the last eventful circumstances of his eventful life—the revolution of February, 1848. But at that period his nerves were enfeebled by age, and the crisis was fearful, sudden, and supreme. Peace to his ashes! He met his death with quiet firmness and dignified composure; he leaves an excellent character as a man, if not a very time-enduring fame as a monarch. His death will probably cause the abandonment, for the present, of all attempts to fuse the two branches of the Bourbons into one. M. GUIZOT and SALVASTRY are still favorable to this union. But M. THIERS is against it, and his policy at present prevails. There are plenty of plans, however, afloat for the adjustment of all dynastic difficulties; the *Republique* thus enumerates eight of them:

1st, there is the principal, or, in other words, M. de Chambord, heir to the monarchy of the fourteenth century. 2dly, the Count de Paris, heir to the monarchy of expedients. M. Louis Bonaparte serves as the basis to two solutions. 3dly,

the Empire, the solution of the Society des Dix Décembre, and of the grandees of 1804. 4thly, the Presidency for ten years, or the solution of the *Constitutionnel*. Then there are solutions of a composite character. 5thly, the Presidency of M. de Joinville, solution of pure Orleanism. 6thly, the fusion of the two branches of the House of Bourbon, by means of the Count de Chambord adopting the title of Prince. 7thly, the adoption of the name of Paris by M. Louis Bonaparte, who should marry the Duchess of Orleans; and 8thly, what, I believe, no journal has proposed, a triumvirate between M. Louis Bonaparte, M. de Paris, and M. de Chambord. We are in possession of a sufficiently rich assortment of solutions. We have not invented a single one, and we only claim the merit of having classified them according to their various kinds. It is regrettable that we will alone laugh at our collection. For our own parts we attach to it the greatest importance. It is a work of the highest price. In fact, take these eight solutions one after the other, examine them attentively, and you will become convinced that out of the eight there are three impossible and five ridiculous."

The grain crop in France will now, it is said, be an average one in point of quantity, but very inferior as to quality. The price of wheat has fallen in Paris three francs the hectolitre during the week. The potato disease is making rapid progress. Superior quality of raw silk is scarce in France, and is rising in price; the commoner descriptions are plentiful and falling. Great fears are entertained that the quality of the present vintage will be very inferior, and that in many districts the grapes will rot, owing to early frosts.

The elections in Spain have almost universally gone against the Progressists party; the conservative faction of the Moderates have obtained very few votes; the Government will therefore find itself almost without an adversary in the present Cortes. It remains to be seen what course it will adopt in such an uncontrolled position. It is to be hoped that it will depart from its hitherto arbitrary rule, and not show that a tendency to absolutism is the only idea which it entertains. If it should adopt a more generous and liberal policy, and give to a constitutional system its requisite support, Spain would soon recover from her present depressed condition, and be again what she formerly was, so far as the altered circumstances and requirements of the age will allow her to be. It is said that not more than twenty opposition deputies will be re-elected.

Russia is said to be laboring to induce all the German Powers to hold a grand diplomatic Congress at Vienna, at which all pending questions of European policy are to be settled, and a new basis of States—the old "balance of power"—is to be established. It may be all very well for Russia to desire this, and for Austria, and Prussia, and Saxony, and Hanover, &c. to consent to it, and for their representatives in assembled Congress to adjust such a system. But the time is gone by when the people of Germany would abide by the decision of Kings and Emperors, unless such decision was based upon the requirements of the age, and the common rights of mankind.

SEPTEMBER 13.

The number of exhibitors from France at the great exhibition in London, in 1851, is declared to be 1,212, of whom 793 are from Paris.

The Queen of Belgium is announced to be seriously indisposed.

THREE O'CLOCK.

BERLIN letters of the 9th announce that a Cabinet Council had resolved not to allow any Bavarian or Austrian troops to interfere with the Electorate of Hesse.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850.

Some four months ago I remember signaling in my letters to the *Intelligencer* the bold and unconstitutional solution to the political difficulties besetting France, with which the journal the *Constitutionnel* one morning astonished Paris. It was in the prolongation by legislative enactment, and for a term of ten years, of the executive power of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, accompanied by an indefinite extension in the same way of the term of the Legislative Assembly.

That journal now thus returns to his solution. You know the consideration and reputation for sagacity which the *Constitutionnel* enjoys in France, and you are prepared, therefore, to estimate the worth of its appreciation of the actual condition of France:

"About four months since, amidst the doubts and apprehensions of all, we wrote at the head of this journal the word *solution*, and we gave to it for commentary a simple natural practical idea—an idea that was already germinating in the minds of the immense majority of the population, and which nothing but the dust raised by the debates of the old parties prevented politicians from perceiving. And first, and above all, it was from this so intelligent and so brilliant press of Paris that came forth with rare unanimity a concert of bewonderment and railway. This idea of accepting a name which had just received six millions of votes, of preserving to the State a chief who had restored peace and security to France, seemed to these journals a strange idea, an unheard of idea, almost the idea of a madman. Seventeen of the most important of the journals of Paris hailed the solution with a volley of ridicule and witticisms. Since then things have changed a little."

"..... There is much anxiety expressed now to know how this solution which is at the door shall make its entry. This question has assuredly its importance. But it is hardly any thing more than an affair of form, of etiquette, of procedure. As we said a while ago, necessity always knows how to make a place for itself. That this is in very truth a necessity, is a fact that it will have become quite superfluous to demonstrate in six months from now. We adjourn to that epoch the parties and the journals which are still battling. In six months from this date, by the forced current of events, fifty great houses of commerce and industry which we could name will close all their operations on time. In six months fifty great banking houses will shut the doors of their counting houses and their money chests, and will wait. In six months all the great capitals will be hiding themselves in flight, until the future, at least a future of several years, shall be assured to them. Well, when we shall get to that point, when the populations, in consternation, shall perceive work and the means of living retiring before them, if there shall be yet any of the *pointes*, if there shall be yet any pilgrims to Wiebaden and to Clermont, who refuse to admit the universal thirst for security and an assured future, why we will yield to them the floor, and they may explain themselves with the country. Then we shall see who will back out—the parties, or France."

The proceedings of the Academy of Sciences have been of late unusually interesting. Most worthy of note are the favorable report made by M. Morin respecting experiments on steam boilers made by M. Marozean; the investigations of M. Villeneuve upon the laws of hydraulics and the solidification of mortar; those of M. Carvallo upon the stability of vaults; a report of M. Cauchy upon a memoir of M. Jamin on the double elliptical refraction of quartz; a notice of the ornithological labors and of systematic table of reptiles and amphibious animals by M. Charles Bonaparte; and of the very expensive and important works of M. Chevreul on oil painting; a work of M. Clement upon the modification which blood undergoes in its chemical composition, when men or animals, otherwise in good health, are subjected to sufferings acute, and of a nature to affect injuriously the organic structure. A letter from M. Wiese read announcing the existence of cholera morbus at Bogota, a city situated 8,500 feet above the level of the sea. An ardent and promising young scientific man of our country, J. Lawrence Smith, of South Carolina, has also read before the Academy of Sciences a memoir upon the emery of Asia Minor. I expect soon to be able to transfer to your columns a satisfactory account of the important discoveries and labors of Mr. Smith in this interesting field.

I have been quite interested lately with an ingenious and scientific hatching machine, invented or rather perfected by M. Vallée, an humble keeper of the reptiles in the Garden of Plants at Paris. It is after long study and an infinity of experiments that M. Vallée would seem at last to have reached the *plus ultra* of success. A drum enclosing a warming cylinder forms the basis of his system. He introduces warm air into the drawer in which the eggs are deposited; and by circular openings gives access to currents of cold air. It is by the distribution and vigorous rational combination of warm and cold air, that he obtains that dampish temperature in which lies the secret of incubation, from which results the development of the embryo in the egg. By this instrument artificial hatching is successfully carried on in every state of the atmosphere and at all seasons. But after the bursting of the shell, a mother must be provided for the young. M. Vallée's ingenuity thus provides for this emergency. A lamb-skin is fastened by one extremity to a plank, and made to open at the other like a pair of bellows. This affords a cover for the little ones and keeps them warm as would a veritable mother hen. The result of M. Vallée's experience touching the period of incubation necessary for the various species of eggs is curious and worthy of record. Here it is:

Chickens, 21 days; partridges, 24 do.; pheasants, 25 do.; guinea hen, 25 do.; common ducks, 28 do.; peafowls, 28 do.; barberry ducks, 30 do.; geese, 30 do.

The degree of heat required is from 104 to 122 Fahrenheit. A small lamp of the Locatelli system suffices to raise the temperature of the apparatus to the proper elevation. The municipal authorities of Paris have lately determined to abolish the octroi, or duty paid on tea upon its introduction into the city. The octroi ceases on the 1st October. The consumption of tea in Paris, and indeed over all France, is very considerable, compared with the amount consumed in England, or even in the United States; yet its use in Paris is becoming much more frequent. Within my own recollection a great change has taken place. Twelve years ago I was invariably asked in calling for a cup of tea if I was sick? Now it does not attract special notice in Paris; but in the provinces its use is almost unknown.

The abolition of the duty, show that the treasury of the city will not materially suffer by reason of this innovation. During the first six months of the current year the amount of tea introduced into the city was 2,143 kilograms; equal, in our weights, to 4,737 lbs. The total duty paid on this amount was \$514; nearly equal to 11 cents per lb.

I extract from a late work of Ariste Dumont, most competent authority upon this subject, the following items of information touching the railroads of this country. He divides the railways into five categories.

1st Category.—Railroads conceded to companies, with or without subvention, with or without loans, or without guarantee of interest. These are *twenty-one* in number, viz:

From Strasbourg to Basle.	From Paris to Orleans.
From Paris to Rouen.	From Amiens to Boulogne.
From Rouen to Havre.	From Avignon to Marseille.
Railroad of the North.	From Montreuil to Troyes.
From Andrieux to Roanne.	Railroad of the Gard.
From St. Etienne to Lyon.	From Paris (rive droite) to Versailles.
From Paris to Orléans.	From Paris (rive gauche) to Versailles.
From Dieppe to Fécamp.	From Paris to Soissons.
From Montpellier to Cette.	Atmospheric railway to St. Germain.
From St. Etienne to Andrieux.	Mulhouse to Thann.
From Paris to St. Germain.	

These lines, worked throughout, present a total length of 1,909 kilometres, (1,185 miles.) The French kilometre is equal to 1,093 English yards.

Their primitive company funds, (\$93,620,000) 468,100,000fr.

These funds have been increased—

By loans on bonds.....	fr. 132,700,000
By loans made by the State.....	49,600,000
By subventions in money or labor.....	52,000,000

This gives an average cost of 368,000 fr. (\$73,600) per kilometre. As this result, says M. Dumont, is founded upon a network of railroads of the extent of nearly 2,000 kilometres, comprising lines located in various sections of the country, it may be taken as a correct average of the cost of railways in France.

2d Category.—Railways lines conceded in conformity with the provisions of 11th June, 1842, the State expropriating at its own cost and risk the grading and the works of art, and companies laying the roads and working them. These railways are four in number, viz:

From Paris to Strasbourg.	From Tours to Nantes.
From Orleans to Bordeaux.	The railroad of the Centre.

Their total length is 1,590 kilometres; of which 540 kilometres are finished and already worked. Their cost thus far has been estimated at 520 millions of francs; giving an average of 327,044 francs per kilometre. Of this total cost the State is to furnish in work 267,200,000fr., or a little less than one-half. The companies are to furnish the rest. The disproportion observed between the amount of cost and the length of railroad in operation is explained by the fact that these several sections are almost ready to be delivered to the public.

3d Category.—Railroads in course of construction by the State, not yet conceded to companies, or which have been abandoned to the State by the companies to which they had been granted. These roads are six in number, viz:

From Paris to Lyons.	From Lyons to Avignon.
From Paris to Rennes.	From Brez d'Allier to Clermont-Ferrand.
From Chateauroux to Limoges.	From Gray to St. Dizier.

They offer a total of 1,764 kilometres, of which 327 kilometres are worked. Total cost 773 millions of francs.

4th Category.—Railroads constructed by the State, which has leased or granted them to companies. These are two in number. From Montpellier to Nîmes and from Lille Valenciennes to the Belgian frontier. Their united length is 80 kilometres; cost 25,935,000fr.

5th Category.—Railways connected with various mines. These roads are thirteen in number, viz:

From Epinal to Canal of Burgundy.	From Montbéliard to Montbéliard.
From Abbeville to Amiens.	From Belgium frontier to Valenciennes.
From Commeny to Canal of Burgundy.	From Creuzot to Canal of the Centre.
From Decize to Canal of the Nièvre.	From Epinal to Canal of the Centre.
From Fins to the Allier.	From Long Rocher to Canal of Loing.
From Montcaux-Moines to the Allier.	From Montmarbail to Lyons Railroad.
From Villers Cotterets to Port-au-Porchet.	

The railways of this category have a total length of 140 kilometres. They are all in full operation, and their total cost was 30 millions of francs. Cost of all the railways, according to estimates, grand total 2,053,335,000 francs, (\$410,707,000) of which there was actually spent up to the commencement of the year 1850 the sum of 1,219,885,000 francs, (\$242,977,000.) In the following proportions, viz:

By the State, directly, or by subvention, or by loan, 446,835,000 francs, and by private companies 773,050,000 francs. The State has yet to pay for their completion the sum of 710,700,000 francs, and private companies have to raise 122,750,000 francs; giving totals of contribution—
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By the State.....	fr. 1,157,535,000
By private companies.....	895,800,000
	2,053,335,000

The following items, taken from a railway periodical, will render more complete this notice of railroads in France.

France possesses of railroads—

2,856 kilometres in operation.
1,231 do in process of construction by companies.
338 do in process of construction by the State.
400 do not yet commenced, but treated for.

4,825

These last comprise the lines from St. Quentin to Maubège; from the branch of Blesmes to Joinville, on the Strasbourg road; and from the road of Chalor to Avignon. Of the eighty-six departments in France, thirty only possess railroads in operation. In seventeen other departments railroads are being constructed or are seriously contemplated. In thirty-nine, or nearly one-half of the departments, there are no railroads, and none even projected. The regions best supplied are those of the north, of the northwest, and of the centre. These regions comprise less than one-third of the whole territory of France. Paris has railroad communication with only five of the French seaports. These five ports all lie on the British channel, viz. Havre, Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk. The rest, that is, seven-eighths of the French coast, from Havre to Bayonne, on the Atlantic and from Port-Vendres to Antibes, on the Mediterranean, is destitute of the advantages of this mode of communication with the capital.

No event of interest has marked the tour of the President in the eastern department since the date of my last. We are expecting him in Paris to-morrow. All Paris will be on the *qui vive*, for the *Tenth Decembrists* are still promising to give him an uproarious welcome, and many are expecting an evening of much excitement, if not of riot, between the rabble of the imperialists and the rabble of the socialist democrats.

MR. WEBSTER AND HIS EARLY FRIENDS.

The following correspondence has been furnished us by a friend at Washington. It will be read, we are sure, by all our readers, with great pleasure. It is a tribute to the patriotism of Mr. WEBSTER which he may well cherish among the proudest recollections of his life. He is the man, too, to cherish it. How grateful must these words of thanks and encouragement from the friends of his early life fall upon his ear! They but echo the general sentiment of the country in regard to his great effort in the cause of the Union, to which they particularly refer, but still they are the words of the friends of his boyhood days, and they awaken associations which it is always pleasant to remember. As such, they bring with them a satisfaction which will more than compensate for any wrong he may have suffered, for any censure which others were disposed to visit upon him for what the country gave him praise.—*Balt. Patriot*.

SALISBURY, (N. H.) August, 1850.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

It has occurred to us, the undersigned, that while commencing is reaching you from all quarters of our common country for your recent exertions in behalf of the Union and Constitution, a token of remembrance and gratitude from the place of your birth, from the home of your youth, and the scenes of your earlier professional efforts, would not be unacceptable.

We cannot allow this occasion to pass without assuring you of our unfaltering confidence and respect; without assuring you that your old neighbors and their descendants are as ready to perform their constitutional duties as to vindicate their rights; that we are devoted to the Union as it is; that we adhere to the whole Constitution; and that, while we trust in its protection, we will uphold its power.

Your recent labors to remind a distracted people of the duties which they owe to a common country and the blessings which they derive from a common constitution, are, in our judgment, as important as any which you have performed in a long public service, crowned as that service has been with unsurpassed ability and success.

To you, more than to any statesman of modern times, do we people of this country owe their national feeling, which we trust is to save their Union in its hour of trial.

We have carefully considered what you have said and proposed; and, as we understand the matter, you are now upon the same ground as when, twenty years ago, you crushed nullification.

Now, as then, in spite of local prejudices and factions, sound constitutional and national principles will prevail; and if the voice of general condemnation is occasionally broken by impotent censure, it will not disturb you, because it must remind you that it is faction, and not the Union, which is overthrown.

Respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,
EBENEZER PRICE, ENOCH CORSER,
ABRAHAM BURNHAM, THOS. PETTINGILL,
NATH. BOITON, HEZEKIAH FELLOWS,
EDWARD BUXTON, DAVID AMES,
and one hundred and twenty others.

Mr. Webster's Reply.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of last month, expressing your approbation of my public political conduct, and especially of my efforts in Congress to settle questions which have long agitated the country and disturbed its peace.

Happily, gentlemen, those questions are now, I trust, disposed of, and better prospects open upon the country.

The thirty-one American States stretch over a vast extent of country, running through several degrees of latitude and longitude, and embracing many varieties of soil, climate, institutions, habits, and pursuits; yet over all the Union and the Constitution still stand, every where giving protection and security, and every where cherished at the present moment, with general and warm patriotic regard. The interests of the different parts of the country, though various, are not opposite; flowing, indeed, in diverse channels, but all contributing to swell the great tide of national prosperity. Under the operation of the Constitution, we have now been for sixty years free and happy; civil and religious liberty have stood firm and unshaken; popular education has received a new impulse and a wider spread; and moral and religious instruction has become characteristic of our age; agriculture, commerce, and manufactures have been steadily encouraged and sustained; and, under the blessing of Providence, general competency and satisfactory means of living have everywhere rewarded the efforts of labor and industry. And, in the mean time, gentlemen, the country has attained to such a degree of honor and renown, that every patriotic man, in addition to his own individual means of enjoyment, derives a positive pleasure from participating in the reputation of his country. Of what other country upon earth can this be said, with so much truth? Who, then, would undermine this Union? Who would raise his hand against this Constitution? Who would soiled that political and social blessings which Providence has never before seen fit to vouchsafe, in such abundance, to any community of men? Self-love, our hopes for the future, national pride, and gratitude to God, all conspire to prompt us to embrace these institutions of our native land with all the affections of our hearts, and to defend them with all the strength of our hands. In a critical hour, and not without some personal hazard, I have discharged my duty and freed my conscience, to its very depth, in public efforts to maintain my country, limited only by the measure of my ability. And, since these efforts are regarded as having contributed something to the adjustment of dangerous controversies, and to the establishment of peace and harmony among fellow-citizens and brothers, I desire no reward but the cheering voices of good men, and the approbation of my own conscience.

And now, Friends and Neighbors, I could pour out my heart in tenderness of feeling for the affectionate letter which comes from you. Approving voices have been heard from other quarters; other commendations have reached me, high enough and warm enough to demand, as they have received, my most grateful acknowledgments and regard. But yours comes from home; it comes from those whom I have known, and who have known me, from my birth. It is like the love of a family circle; its influences fall upon my heart as the dew of Heaven. Those of you who are the most advanced in age have known my father and my family, and especially that member of it whose premature death inflicted a wound in my breast which it is yet fresh and bleeding.

Some of you were my companions in the country schools; with others I have partaken in the sports of youth, the cheerful labor of the field of agriculture, and in the associations and exercises of early manhood. I see on the list learned and now aged and venerable clergymen; professional gentlemen and magistrates, of my own age, whom I have long honored and esteemed; and others of all classes and all pursuits in life. There are on the list, also, not a few who bear my name and partake my blood.

What I was in early life you all know; towards what I may have done at subsequent periods for the good of the country, you have ever manifested sufficiently favorable and partial regard; and now, after I have been called upon to act in a more important crisis, perhaps, than any other of my life, your kind regard, your neighborly recognition of former times and former friendships, and the affectionate terms in which you express yourselves, make your letter a treasure, precious in my esteem, which I shall keep near me always, while I live, and leave for the gratification of those who may come after me.

Your obliged friend and neighbor,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Rev. Ebenezer Price, Rev. Abraham Burnham, D.D. Rev. Wm. Patrick, Rev. Caleb B. Tracy, Rev. Nathl. Bouton, D.D., Rev. Asa P. Tenney, Rev. Edmund Worth, Rev. Enoch Corser, Hon. Parker Noyes, Hon. Thomas H. Pettengill, Hon. George W. Nensmith, and others.

TAKENWOOD HALL, STOKES.—On Friday afternoon the city of Pittsburgh was visited by one of the most severe storms of hail and rain perhaps ever experienced in the United States. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done in the breaking of window glass, and several persons were injured by being struck with hail stones; one young lady had two fingers broken in this way. The stores, by actual weight, averaged six to the pound, and several were picked up, weighing over half a pound each. Some of them measured from ten to twelve inches in circumference, and fell with such force as to go entirely through tin roofs.

PRINCE GEORGE'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., of this city, has consented to deliver the annual address before this Society at its next meeting; and it is expected that the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, will be present and address the Society also.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The first case under the new fugitive slave law came off in the city of New York yesterday, (Friday.) The efficacy of the law for the purpose intended was fully apparent. No attempt was made to obstruct the officers in the discharge of their duty, nor to rescue the slave from them, as frequently happened under the old law; but the process went on with perfect quietness, and the slave was delivered to his owner, and carried off under an escort furnished by order of the Commissioner before whom the examination was held. Northern men cannot rejoice in the surrender of fugitive slaves, abstractedly considered; but they ought to rejoice that the spirit of the Constitution is at length complied with, and that we no longer stand in the attitude of covenant-breakers. (Journal of Commerce.)

We find in the last *Southern Banner* a letter from the Hon. GARNETT ANDREWS, late Judge of the Northern Circuit in this State, on the California question, which is one of the ablest we have ever read on that or any other subject. He does not believe the admission of California is a sufficient cause for resistance of any sort to the Federal Government, and he protests as a Democrat against the "tyranny" which certain Southern men would exercise in their attempt to force upon her a constitution to suit, not her, but themselves. Judge ANDREWS is an old-fashioned Union man, and an unflinching Democrat, and has often been spoken of as a candidate for Governor of this State. (Savannah Republican.)

The Vicksburg Whig states that Governor QUINN has written a proclamation calling the Mississippi Legislature together, and intended to issue it in a few days—but had been advised telegraphically by the delegation in Congress not to convene the Legislature. The information cannot be vouched for, but we hope it may be true—for we cannot see what redress the South can now have, and what other result than unprofitable agitation can follow the convening of the State Legislatures at the present time. A dissolution of the Union is sought to be made the issue—and none but the most infatuated can harbor the belief that the people of the South are prepared for disunion and civil war and bloodshed. CALIFORNIA is now as sovereign a State as VIRGINIA, being admitted to all the powers and attributes of sovereignty; and, even were it not in abhorrence to every principle of State Rights, we cannot see how she can now be stripped of her muniments of power and reduced below the character of a State. Should Texas consent to the adjustment made for her benefit, none can interfere with her sovereign right, and that arrangement cannot be disturbed. Why, then, seek to keep up the agitation, save for the unholy purpose of rupturing the Union? The people of the South will see this matter in its naked deformity. Are they for disunion on account of what has been done?—*Richmond Enquirer*.

The Georgia "Recorder" of September 24th says: "We notice the arrival home of the Hon. Mr. TOOMBS; and that he will address his constituents of Wilkes on the 25th, in regard to the engrossing subjects of the day. There is no man in Georgia to whom we would prefer listening at this moment than Mr. Toombs. We trust he will not confine his influence to his own county. Never can his services be more useful or more acceptable than at this